

TRƯỜNG ĐẠI HỌC VĂN LANG  
ĐƠN VỊ: KHOA NGOẠI NGỮ

**ĐỀ THI, ĐÁP ÁN/RUBRIC VÀ THANG ĐIỂM**  
**THI KẾT THÚC HỌC PHẦN Lần 2**  
**Học kỳ 1, năm học 2024-2025**

**I. Thông tin chung**

Tên học phần:	Văn hóa xã hội Anh-Mỹ		
Mã học phần:	241_72ENGL40243_01	Số tin chỉ:	3
Mã nhóm lớp học phần:	72ENGL40243		
Hình thức thi: <b>Tự luận</b>	Thời gian làm bài:	<b>60</b>	phút
<i>Thí sinh được tham khảo tài liệu:</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Có	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Không	

**II. Các yêu cầu của đề thi nhằm đáp ứng CLO**

Ký hiệu CLO	Nội dung CLO	Hình thức đánh giá	Trọng số CLO trong thành phần đánh giá (%)	Câu hỏi thi số	Điểm số tối đa	Lấy dữ liệu đo lường mức đạt PLO/PI
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
CLO1	<b>Khai thác</b> các kiến thức căn bản về văn hóa và xã hội qua lịch sử phát triển của Anh và Mỹ.	Tự luận	20%	1	5	PI 2.2
CLO2	<b>Ứng dụng</b> kiến thức về văn hóa Anh và Mỹ trong việc phát triển và sử dụng Tiếng Anh chuyên ngành.	Tự luận	20%	1	5	PI 2.2
CLO4	<b>Thiết lập</b> tư duy phản biện về nhiều khía cạnh khác nhau của thông tin.	Tự luận	60%	2	5	PI 7.4

**III. Nội dung câu hỏi thi**

**Câu hỏi 1: (5 điểm)**

**In what ways do the economic systems of the United States and the United Kingdom differ, especially regarding healthcare, education funding, and welfare support?**

**Câu hỏi 2: (5 điểm)**

How do lifestyle priorities and work-life balance differ between the United States and the United Kingdom? For instance, what are the typical approaches to working hours, holidays, and leisure activities in each country?

**ĐÁP ÁP GỢI Ý VÀ THANG ĐIỂM**

Phần câu hỏi	Nội dung đáp án	Thang điểm	Ghi chú
<b>I. Tự luận</b>			
<b>Câu 1</b>		<b>5.0</b>	
	<p><b>Healthcare:</b></p> <p><b>United Kingdom:</b> The UK operates largely under a publicly funded healthcare system, the National Health Service (NHS), which provides healthcare services that are free at the point of use for residents. Funded primarily through taxation, the NHS covers most essential medical treatments, reducing out-of-pocket costs for individuals and ensuring that healthcare is accessible to all, regardless of income.</p> <p><b>United States:</b> The US healthcare system is a mix of private and public funding, with a significant reliance on private insurance provided through employers or purchased individually. Government programs like Medicare and Medicaid offer support for specific groups (seniors, low-income individuals), but medical costs are generally higher, and many Americans face substantial out-of-pocket expenses.</p>	1.5	
	<p><b>Education Funding:</b></p> <p><b>United Kingdom:</b> Primary and secondary education in the UK is primarily funded by the government, with minimal to no costs for parents. Higher education is also subsidized, though tuition fees are charged, especially in England. Students can take out government-backed loans,</p>	1.5	

	<p>with repayments tied to income levels, helping to make education more accessible but with some limitations on funding for further studies.</p> <p><b>United States:</b> In the US, education funding varies significantly across states, with primary and secondary schools funded by a mix of local, state, and federal sources. Higher education in the US is generally expensive, with public universities charging higher tuition than in the UK and private universities often costing significantly more. Students frequently rely on private loans, leading to higher levels of student debt than typically seen in the UK.</p>		
	<p><b>Welfare Support:</b></p> <p><b>United Kingdom:</b> The UK has a more comprehensive welfare system than the US, providing benefits such as universal child benefits, housing assistance, and unemployment support. The government's welfare programs aim to reduce inequality and support low-income individuals and families with a more centralized approach. Benefits are funded through taxation and administered nationally.</p> <p>United States: The US welfare system is less centralized and varies more by state. Programs like Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), and unemployment benefits provide support, but eligibility requirements can be strict, and benefits often have time limits. There is a stronger emphasis on self-reliance and reducing long-term dependency on welfare, which results in a less</p>	2	

	extensive safety net compared to the UK.		
<b>Câu 2</b>		<b>5.0</b>	
	<p><b>Working Hours:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>United States:</b> The US is known for its strong "work-centered" culture, where long hours and a high degree of availability are common, especially in competitive fields. The standard workweek is around 40 hours, but overtime is common, and there's often an expectation of responsiveness outside of office hours. The idea of "hustle culture" and valuing productivity can lead many Americans to prioritize career over personal time.</li> <li>• <b>United Kingdom:</b> The UK generally places more emphasis on maintaining a work-life balance, with the 37- to 40-hour workweek standard in most industries. While overtime exists, the culture often discourages excessive work hours, and British employees are more likely to leave work on time to preserve personal and family time. This approach reflects an emphasis on balance and mental well-being.</li> </ul>	2.5	
	<p><b>Holiday Policies:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>United States:</b> American workers typically receive fewer paid vacation days compared to many other developed countries. There's no federal law mandating paid vacation, so the average full-time worker has about 10 to 15 paid days off per year, with additional days based on tenure or company policy. Many Americans may hesitate to take</li> </ul>	2.5	

	<p>their full vacation, reflecting a strong work ethic and an ingrained culture of "earning time off."</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>United Kingdom:</b> By law, full-time workers in the UK are entitled to a minimum of 28 paid vacation days per year (including public holidays). British workers are generally more likely to use their full holiday allowance, as taking time off is more normalized and supported culturally. The longer and more frequent holidays help reinforce a sense of balance and are seen as essential to maintaining mental health.</li> </ul> <p><b>Leisure and Lifestyle Preferences:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>United States:</b> American leisure activities often emphasize convenience and quick enjoyment due to limited time outside of work. Weekend getaways, sporting events, and quick outdoor activities (e.g., barbecues, road trips) are popular, as many people have to maximize shorter leisure periods. The American preference for convenience also shows in entertainment choices like streaming, dining out, and online shopping.</li> <li>• <b>United Kingdom:</b> The British lifestyle places value on regular relaxation and socializing, especially through longer pub gatherings, walking in nature, and enjoying cultural events. Leisure activities may involve weekend excursions or longer, planned holidays to European destinations, reflecting a greater tendency toward quality time away from work. British people</li> </ul>		
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	often engage in slower-paced pastimes like gardening, reading, and attending social gatherings, which support a balanced pace of life.		
	<b>Điểm tổng</b>	<b>10.0</b>	

*TP. Hồ Chí Minh, ngày 16 tháng 10 năm 2024*

**P. Trưởng bộ môn**



**ThS. Cao Thị Xuân Tú**

**Giảng viên ra đề**



**ThS. Cao Thị Xuân Tú**